The National Republican

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a large eight-page raper of fifty-six coffuints, without the mass of the capital. See All postures are agreed the capital. See All postures are recognitively in the capital ways in Little that EFS FUR THE LATE ALL THE CAPITAL SECTION OF SECTION 11 THE CAPITAL SECTION OF SECTION 12 THE CAPITAL SECTION OF SECTION 12 THE CAPITAL SECTION OF SECTION SAMPLE CORRESPONDED TO THE SECTION OF THE NATIONAL REPURTAGES OF

THE REPUBLICAN DURING THE SUMMER. City subscribers of Thin Resources visiting he country, seasile, or suring driver the sum ser months can have the DALLY sent to their or a week or longer by prepaying for the same time publication since.

REDUTTANCES.

Recultrances other than by creat money or-ders, bank drafts, or checks to the order of the National Republican Co., are and postal notes to a Treatment status, and postal notes should help a money and postal notes when the cannot be responsible therefor. Entered at the Postorico at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

THE public schools will resume their intellectual grind next Monday.

Young and dashing coachmen will be at a discount for some time to come. The old and bald-headed variety will command a premium.

As inventory discloses the fact that Morosini's coachman had twenty-five pair of shoes. What a luxurious fellow he was to be sure.

Ir may not be amiss to call the attention of the district commissioners to the regions in America. The solid south is fact that the Brush Electric Light company yearning for an opportunity to adminisfrom our streets.

CARL SCHURZ is devoting some time for revenue only." This is very proper. Mr. Schurz knows more about this subject than any other living politician.

If the district democrats were as wise as they are zealous they would have bought mules with the money they squandered on Thursday night's demonor Ohio under Barnum's frank,

THE ox carts from Aroostok and other back townships come in slowly, but every one is loaded with an increased republican majority, swelling the grand total of the result in Maine to magnificent propertions. It is about time to move to make

OLD man Morosini is making a fool of himself. He is indulging in gabble about the way they do things in his native country where outraged sires make rivers flow red with blood in defense of their daughters. That is not the way they do things in this country. In this home of the brave and land of the free the young non who run away and marry the girls they love are generally able to take care of themselves, and irate fathers-in-law who go gunning for them usually get the worst of it. If the ancient Morosini likes the customs of Italy better than this country he should go back, join a band of brigands, and glut his appetite for gore.

The fair land of Poland may well pray to be spared the infliction of further visits from the czar. The wholesale arrests made on the occasion of the recent pleasant call of the royal party will not increase the love and reverence of the Polish people for the ruler of their conquerors. It is barely possible that the detectives, secret police, and soldiers whose business it is to guard the ezar, discover conspiracies against their master's life where none exist, and arrest thousands of innocent people to produce the impression on his mind that they are eternally vigilant, and that without them his life would not be worth the price of a tallow dip. There are tricks in all trades.

THE democrates are counting on a senstor from Indiana as one of the sure things next winter. They may find that they are counting their chickens before they are hatched. The democrats have 18 hold-over senators and the republicans 7. On the vote cast for Gov. Porter four years ago the republicans will elect 11 and the democrats 6 senators in November leaving 8 in doubt. Allowing 4 to each party, the senate will stand 28 democrats and 22 republicans. On the Porter vote 54 out of the 100 legislative districts are republican, and if the parties hold their own the legislature will be republican by a very small majority on joint ballot. It will be seen, therefore, that the republicans have a fighting chance for a United States senator in Indiana.

The Revolver and Club.

The murder of Officer Fowler by chain-gang desperado the other day teaches a lesson the police would do well to heed. If the murdered policeman had not pulled his revolver from his pocket would not have been shot. There was no occasion for a display of firearms. The negro was not trying to kill him when he produced the revolver. The fellow merely wanted to escape, and the revolver was brought into play for purposes of intimidation. The officer would not have been justified in shooting him. If policemen were less "handy with their guns" there would be fewer lives lost. They fall into the habit of bringing their revolvers and clube into requisition on the most trivial provocation. The slightest resistance or the part of prisoners, or persons the seek to take into custody, is excuss enough for the average policeman to shoot or club

How often does a quick answer from a wrathful citizen who imagines himseljustified in "sassing back" a policeman give a blue-coated ruffian an excuse for cracking a head with his murderous billy? Men are maltreated by brutal policemen every day. Protest, however mild, is magnified into a charge of resisting an officer, and physical resistance against unnecessary violence justifies an officer in killing or maiming a prisoner. All things being equal a policeman has no rights not enjoyed by other men. The possession of a star does not liceuse one man to imnose upon another man, and a citizen has the same right to protect himself from violence at the hands of a policeman that he has to protect him-

saif from the assaults of a footpad The wonder is that more policemen are not killed-not in the discharge of their duty, but in maintaining their dignityfor the average policeman is abnormally sensitive to fancled slights affecting his self-importance, and he is more likely to ciub an offender for making disrespectful personal observations than for violating the law. In the case of Fowler a good man and brave officer fell a victim to his own imprudence. He had no notion of killing the wretch who murdered him,

what was going on in the officer's mind, and he could see the revolver. He may have thought his life was in danger, or the sight of the weapon may have put the idea of murder into his vicious brain. Be that as it may, he killed the officer with his own revolver, which should never have

been drawn. Better a thousand times that the chaingang miscreant should have escaped than that a brave officer's life should have been sacrificed. There may be occasions in the life of every policeman when it becomes absolutely necessary for him to employ a revolver or a club in conquering desperate characters, or in his own protection from ruffianty gangs, but police officers should be taught the folly and the danger of too much lightness and freedom in the use of firearms. There is a moral power in a revolver in the hip pocket or a club in its sheath. In series play they become agents of passion or cowardly brutality rather than peace preservors.

Rebuking "Bad Methods," The south will contribute a solid elec-

toral vote, if it can, to the election of Grover Cleveland. It will do this as rebuke to the "bad methods" of the republican party and its standard bearer. This is the same solid south that made a desperate attempt to disrupt the union, for whose preservation a million patriots laid down their lives. The soil of the solid south is enriched by an ocean of loyal blood spent in the defense of the life of the nation. It was the republican party that saved the nation from the solid south. That is one of the "bad methods" sought to be rebuked.

The republican party freed four million slaves, and in breaking the bondsmen's shackles made it possible for free labor to cultivate the soil of the cotton states and develope one of the most productive has not yet removed its infernal machines ter a stinging rebuke to the republican party for its "bad methods" in this par-

ticular. Another "bad method" the solid south in his speeches out west to "the politician feels moved to rebuke is republican legislation for the protection of American industry by shutting the gates against competition with the pauper labor of

The solid south, within whose bounds thousands of white and black republicans have been ruthlessly butchered for daring to vote as their conscience dicstration and made a shipment to Indiana tated, will endeavor to rebuke the "bad methods" employed in some republican states to discourage drunkenness-methods looking to the curtailment of the personal liberty of a man to make a beast of himself, abuse his wife, and starve his children.

The Copiah butchers, with their hands dripping with the blood of the murdered Matthews, will assist their brethren who took part in the Hamburg and Danville massacres and other "nigger-killing" picnics to rebuke the republican party and its "bad methods."

The solid south, where free thought where it is the practice of the stern protectors of the purity of the ballot box and advocates of personal liberty to elect their candidates after 8 o'clock at night. feels the necessity of rebuking the "bad methods" of the republican party, under whose control the republic has become the grandest, the richest and most prosper ous, and the best country on the footstool.

The solid south, whose penitentiaries are vile prison pens, and whose convicts are leased to contractors to murder and starve to death at will, is desirous of expressing its disapproval of the convictlabor system in force in a majority of the northern states, and to this end they propose to assist in the election of Grover Cleveland, whose own state gives employment to about 3,000 convict laborers.

The solid south will take delight in rebuking the "bad methods" instituted by the republican party of raising revenue to pay off a debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion against the national government by the same solid south. If the bourbons of the solid south dared they would vote solidly for repudiation.

Cleveland the solid south will rebuke the party of progress, the party of enlightned ideas, the party of freedom, and the party under whose wise, careful, and onest administration the nation has made its greatest advancement.

Tammany Takes Its Crow. Tammany held its nese and took the nauscating dose last night with manifest reluctance. It went through the form of

ratifying the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks, and made a very, very wry face while doing it. A full report of the Tammany meeting is given in the press dispatches. The address of the ommittee was greeted with a storm of nisses and cheers, the mixed chorus last ing a long while. The hissors quit first, and the report was adopted. The only genuine enthusiasm shown was when Mr. Grady arose to declare his opposition to Cleveland and his allegiance to Butler. He could not speak for some minutes, and it was not until after he made his way to he platform that his friends suspended cheering long enough for him to begin. He was applauded continuously and up rearously. Tammany's attitude toward Cleveland is plain. It is for him as an organization, but as individuals about ninety-five per cent, of its members will vote against him. Tammany does not vote as an organization.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

FATHER HYACINTHE Speaks no English, and ays he is too old to learn. DUMAS, the younger, boasts that several or his plays were written at one sitting. Mns. Shead and Miss Austine Shead have cturned to the city from Long Branch, &c Capr. Buncoap Prot the English Arctic ex Moony will preach in Boston this fall under

he auspices of the Young Men's Christian asso Mr. Munay Haistean boasts the larges family at Long Branch, ten small "coming

ournalists."
GER, JOHN FARNSWORTH left for Chicago and the St. Lawrence river resorts yesterday for a two weeks' vacation.

SECRETARY TELLER has gone to New York to

meet his daughter, who is expected to return from Europe in a few days. A son of Manion Marble, formerly of the New York World, is among the candidates reported at Annapolis for admission as cadet. BEN: PERLEY POOR received by the will of

the late Senator Anthony the Charles Sumner liver pitcher and cup and \$2,500 in money. SENATOR ANTHONY'S death is said by th shington correspondent of the Cleveland afer to have been caused by blood poisoning. rought on by eating a tainted partridge.

HERRY CAROT LODGE, one of "the coming nen of Masanchusetts," is only 30, the author of seven historical books, and the chairman of the republican state committee. He wears a

REV. H. C. QUINLAN, a Wesleyan Methodist issionary from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, rived in this city on Thursday. He visits in country for the purpose of raising money complete his church in Puerto Plata, and will probably speak in some of our churches during his stay. He is stooping at the Philabut the wrotch aforesaid could not see delphia.k

A VAST HOST.

The Voting Army Will Number About 14,000,000 This Year-How the Sovereigns Are Divided Up. The officials of the census office estimate

that the population has increased about

12 per cent, since the census was taken

in 1880. Estimating the increase of votes

at the same ratio, it is found that the

number of male inhabitants 21 years of

age and over in the United States, omit-

age and over in the United States, contribing the territories, is in round numbers 14,000,000. Of this number 3,000,000 are native white, 3,500,000 foreign born, and 1,500,000 colored. New York has 600,000 foreign born males over 21 years of age. Next in the list come Illinois and Pennsylvania, with 300,000 cach; Ohio, fourth in the list of foreign born votors, having the 300,000 foreign born votors, having in the list of foreign born votors, naving but 200,000 foreign born citizens over 21 years of ags. Wisconsin has nearly as many, the number being but a fraction below 200,002. Massachusetts and Michigan have nearly 200,003 each: California, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri about 130,000 each. The state with the largest number of colored votors is Georgia, which has nearly 120,000 males above 31 years of age. Missinsippi has nearly as many, and Virginia has 130,000. Taking the doubtful states in their alphabetical order, Connecticut has 56,000 foreign votors out of a population of 200,000. Probably considerably more than 50 per cent. of the foreign votors of this state are Irish. Florida has about 70,000 voters, of which nearly one-half are colored, and 4,000 foreign born. The foreign born vote of Florida is largely Cuban. Illinois, which it has pleased some one to speak of as a doubtful state, has over 850,000 voters, of which 300,000. sat 200,000 foreign born citizens over 21 some one to speak of as a doubtful state, has over \$50,000 voters, of which 300,000 are foreign born, and 15,000 colored. Among the foreign born citizens of linnois the Germans and Irish are about equal in numbers, with a sprinkling of Norwegian, French, and Italian, Maryland, which has been spoken of as possibly a doubtful state, has 250,000 voters—50,000 of them colored, and 40,400 foreign-born. Massachusetts has 550,000 voters—about 190,000 of them foreign-born, and 6,000 or 7,000 colored. The majority of foreign-born citizens in that state are Irish. In New Jersey there are 50,000 votes—10,000 colored and 100,000 foreign-born—probably more than 50 per foreign-born-probably more than 50 per cent, of the foreign element being from Ireland. New York has 1,500,000 voters, 600,000 being foreign-born-the majority, of course, from the Emerald Isle. There are also in that state over 20,000 colored voters. North Carolina has in its 300,000 voting population 120,000 colored voters. South Carolina, which has 225,000 voters, has 125,000 colored and 4,000 foreign-born. Ohio, out of 900,000 voters, has 200,000 foreign-born and nearly 25,000 colored. The large majority of the foreign-born element of Ohio is, of course, German. Pennsylvania has 1,000-000, about 300,000 of them being of foreign birth and 25,000 colored. Tennessee, which has 380,000 voters, has about 90,000 colored votes and 10,000 of foreign birth. Virginia has, out of 370,000 votes, 140,000 colored and 10,000 of foreign birth. West voters. North Carolina has in its 300,000 Virginia has 150,000 voters, 10,000 of them foreign born and 7,000 colored. Wisconsin has over 200,000 voters, a large proportion being Germans and a considerable percentage Scandinavians. The colored vote in Wisconsin is very small, being no more than 2,000 out of the 400,000 voters. more than 2,000 out of the 400,000 votors in that state. The state with the smallest number of voters is Novada, which, supposing it to have increased double the general ratio, will have in this election less than 40,000 voters, while Delaware has but 45,000, Oregon 70,000, and Bhode Island a little over 75,000.

Birds in the Bush Wanted.

To the Editor. . The attempt chiefly made by political nummers to enlist the solid non-voting business men of this district to give their influence and money to cut their own throats, by assisting to bring about a change of administration, unsettling our business, and driving some eight or ten thousand of our customers out of position and out of town, to please a few place-hunters without any visible means of support, deserves, I think, a protest on

our part The lesson we got last winter, when a democratic house, under the leadership of that sterling democrat, S. S. Cox, passed the bill to repeal the mercantile license the hill to repeal the mercantile license from outsiders, while we continue paying taxes, thus throwing the retail trade open to Baltimore and other cities—this lesson ought to alone open the eyes of our business men to what they can expect from that source. Then we were glad, and some of our democratic friends feit chagrined if not humiliated, to fall back on a samplices source attribe out the obrepublican senate to strike out the ob noxious features and save us from our

And why shouldn't there be free trade In assisting in the election of Grover here as well as in the democratic plat-leveland the solid south will rebuke the form? The democracy has pledged itself to that, and all our business men have to do is to go into politics, help to bring about a chauge of administration, and

they'll get what they don't want.

Suppose their customers do leave, others will necessarily take their places, and after a while they'll be able to tell the good ones from the bad ones. There are two birds in the bush for every one in hand, and even if we don't make any thing by the change, the political burn mer and Jacksonian fossil aforesaid may secure at last what he has waited for for twenty years—an office

SEVENTH STREET. Not Such a Monstrous Big Thing.

To the Editor Seeing the parade of Thursday evenin described by all the papers in such glow ing terms, I wish to make a few remarks, In the first place, there could hardly have been 5,000 people in line, as the have been 5,000 people in Hne, as the time occupied by the whole procession in passing the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street was only eighteen minutes. It would have taken fully an hour for 5,000 men to go by a given point. Secondly, the fireworks consisted of one mortar, a dozen skyrockets, numerous Roman candles, and some colored lights. Does that constitute a "grand display." Thirdly, not a club was uniformed. In Thirdly, not a club was uniformed. other cities a political parade would not be called a "creditable" one unless at least the majority of clubs appeared in uniform. The "democratic rooster" did nothing but flap his wings, and, moreover, bore greater resemblance to a swan than what it was said to represent. For my part, I did not think there was much enthusiasm shown. In fact, I never was in a political crowd where there was so little cheering. On a few of the trans-parencies the lettering was well done, but most of it looked as though made by school boys, who had not yet learned that there should be no dot over a capital I. Altogether, it seemed to me a very poor display, considering the time, the place, and what we were led to expect.

Cosmorolitan.

Pauper Immigrants. Acting Secretary French has sent a etter to the New York commissioner of immigration, defining as paupers such immigrants as come from the foreign almshouses. The commissioners are directed to make investigations and use their discretion in other eases that may be brought before them.

Credit for Volunteer Service, The secretary of war has made a ruling that in carrying out the recent act of congress providing that medical officers of the army shall be borne on the army register in accordance with dates of com-mission, credit must be given for volunteer service.

The contract for lighting the new steel

cruiser Atlanta has been awarded to the United States Electric Lighting company, of New York, and that for lighting the ateel cruiser Boston to the Brush Electric company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

POLITICAL SMALL TALK.

Acrostic, plaine, the brilliant, tested, true, Lends us on to victories new., All our pose in vain units. In the end we'll win the fight. No base, ville, or trailorous powers. Ever shall rule this land of ours.

Let the union cry go forth On every hand, east, west, south, north. Give forth the light of with and right, And Blaine and Logan leading on No doubt a victory will be won.

There is something about this long-promised indersement of Cleveland by Tamuany that brings the Keely motor to one's mind, somehow.—Pillsburg Commer-

Tariff reform will not down, it matters not how party managers try to thrust it aside. If the parties will not reform the tariff the tariff the tariff the Latterille Couries Journal.

Judging from the comments of the democratic organs on the recent Maine election, the prohibition question is the real and only issue in the present national campaign.—Bullimore American.

Mr. Hendricks on the stump in Indiana ar, Rendrices on the stump in Indiana grows pathetic and patheticker. He saks for votes in the most pleading style. Perhaps the elderly and persuasive candidate thinks this is the very latest chance.—New York Extra If we lost Maine in September, 1880,

and still elected our president in November, is it likely that we shall lose our president this year, when we have carried Maine in September by an unparaielled majority?—Buffulo Express.

It was Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who said: "We love Cleveland for the enemies he has made," Gen. Bragg should come to New York at once and see how hard Cleveland is trying to get his "enemies" back into the fold.—Mail and Express. If any one doubts that the democratic

party means free trade, let him look to Ohio, where Frank Hurd, the free trader, has been monimated, and Mr. Converso, the protectionist, has been defeated, both in democratic conventions.—Concord (N. H.) Statesman. "Nothing under 14,000 could be re-Nothing under 14,000 could be regarded as a special tribute to Blaino's popularity," was the observation of the New York Times apropos to the Maine election. How does 20,615 strike the Times as an indication of popularity?—Philadelphia Press.

Of course one can't say for sure, but the presence of Carl Schurz in Wisconsin might have had considerable to do with causing that cyclone. When two wind currents come together the consequences are liable to be terrible in the extreme.—

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. The Rochester Union describing Mr. Cleveland, says "a heavy dark mustache completely covers his mouth." We know completely covers his mouth." We know that something completely covered his mouth—particularly on the tariff question—but we had a idea that it was the hand of Daniel Manning.—Rochester Pust-

Express. The New York Herald is peppering its The New Jork Harder is poppering its editorial page with declarations and quotations to prove that the colored men "are solid for Blaine." It is a queer his weather outbreak, apparently intended to excite the prejudice of some other class of voters. This is a poor way to fight a political campaign in a land which boasts or its equal American citizenship.— Springfield Republican.

Only a couple of weeks ago it was claimed that the republicans had no money, that the clerks were not paying assessments, and that Blaine's friends were in desperate straits for "soap," Now we are told that they expended \$205,000 in Maine alone. We again warn the democratic managers that more work and, perhaps, less brag, will be required to carry Ohio.—New York Star (Dem.)

The meanest thing yet in this campaign The meanest thing yet in this campaign is the New York Post's conduct with reference to the Green B. Haum forgery. First it uttered the forgery. Next, it refused to print Gen. Raum's disclaimer. Third, it said that if he had written any letter on the subject it would doubtless have been much the same as that which was falsely attributed to him. Mr. Godkin, please pass up to the head of your class of "sacred sinners."

Mr. Hendricks promises that when his party is advanced to power it will reform the revenue, but he does not explain why the revenue, but he does not explain why no effort was made in that direction last winter, nor does he explain why the Morrison bill was defeated in a democratic house of representatives. The truth is, the democratic party will premise anything before election, and forget every one of its premises as soon as the polisare allowed.—formularied Adertiser.

elosed .- Commercial Advertiser. In this part of the country the printer are not specially moved by the efforts of their New York brethren to have the Republican ticket boycotted on account of the New York Tribune's quarrel with the Typographical union. If the same of the New York Tribine's quarrel with
the Typographical union. If the same
rule were to be applied in Chicago, Cleveland and Hendricks would be boycotted
on account of the Chicago Times. The
Washington printers who have good
places in the government offices don't
fancy the idea of going back on the republican ticket.—Chicago Tribane.

For many years the Sycamore (Ohio) News has beed a staunch Democratic nees may been a stanten bemeratic paper, but it cannot now support the nominees of its party, and says: "Grover Cleveland must have known full well when he became a candidate for the preswhen he secame a candidate for the pres-idency that all the disgrace of his past life would be uncovered in a searching investigation of a hotly contested national campaigh, and the fact that this did not check his ambition is proof that he is too gross and brazen to shrink from what would cut a person of more sensibility to

the quick." I came over to New York from Washagton nearly a week ago to seek demo-ratic encouragement. If I should roadly lie I would say that the outlook hopeful. This would be a lie, and at s hopeful. This would be a lie, and at he expense of those who might be duped In no quarter on the surface are dications such as point to a reconciliaindications such as point to a reconcina-tion of the democratic factions in this city. If they are not brought together the loss of the state is conceded, not alone by republicans, but by democrats who are realously putting their shoulders to the wheel to compass Cleveland's election. This deplorable condition of affairs is not overlooked by the cratic managers. It is appreciated now that if something heroic and inspiring is not done to enliven the canvass that Blaine's election is assured.—Gath in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

More Special Agents Wanted. The present force of special agents employed by the general land office to nvestigate fraudulent entries of the public lands and protect actual settlers is too small in number to properly discharge that duty, and it is probable that Com-missioner McFarland will, in his annual missioner McParland will, in his annual report, recommend congress make provis-ion for one special agent at each of the 108 land districts. The special agents at present number less than twesty-five, and the commissioner says that ten guilty persons escape detection where one is convicted. In a communication to the senate last session as appropriation of \$100,000 was requested for salaries of special agents, but the estimate was cut down to \$75,000 by congress.

Pension Examiners. The 150 special pension examiners pro-

vided for by the art of July 7 have been appointed and are in the field. Sixty-one of these places were filled by promotions from the pension bureau, and eighty-nine were taken from the 323 applicants who passed the civil service examination. It is understood that any vacancies which may occur in this special force will be filled from the examined list, and the A New Maryland Hauk.

The acting comptroller of the currency has authorized the Salisbury National bank of Salisbury, Md. to bogin business with a capital of \$50,000.

AN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

A Scene of Indescribable Horror-Acres of Solid Flames-Men Frights fully Burned, Dying in Unspeakable Agony. Titlisule (Pa.) Disputch.

The announcement of the death of Wallace Riley at Saylorsville, Ohlo, recalls the first terrible casualty in the history of petroleum development in this country, of which disaster he was the last surviving victim. It left him a blind and helpless cripple and subject at times to fits of insanity, during which he seemed | The hills and the vales will blossom in spring to suffer all the agonizing experiences through which he passed on the day of the great disaster, twenty-three years ago. In April, 1861, there was a cluster of wells on Oil creek yielding from 100 to 300 barrels of oil a day. Harley & Merrick sank a well to the depth of 200 feet, but as the yield was small they took out the pumps and started the drill to make the well deeper. About 5 o'clock in the afterneon of the 16th of April the drill had gone to a depth of 300 feet, when it struck a vein of oil and gas, and instantly the oil rushed up the 54-inch tubing, hurling the tools high in the air, and gashing up in a four-tain fifty feet in height. The well was apouting at the rate of 100 barrels an hour. In a very few minutes petroleum was running in streams in every direction. Dams were built and trenches dug to collect the fluid that was running to waste, and in a short time a lake of oil surrounded the derricks. through which he passed on the day of the

Wallace Elley, then a young man of twenty-four, arrive at the scene of the ex-citement at 6 o'clock from Meadville. He was to be married that evening at 80 clock to the daughter of a farmer who lived on Oil Creek near the Harley & Merrick well. Biley want with his prospective Oil Crock near the Harloy & Merrick well. Biley went with his prospective farther-in-law and joined the crowd at the flowing well. The nature of petroleum gas was then unknown and while the crowd stood about, with no thought of danger, the gas from the spurting well was slowly spreading in every direction and filling the air with its presence. There was slowly spreading in every direction and filling the air with its presence. There was no fire nearer than a quarter of a mile to the well. That was in the boilar house of a well then drilling. By 7 o'cleck in the evening the gas from the flowing well had reached this boiler and taking fire in a second the whole oil was in flame. With a crash and roar like the discharge of a field of artillery the fountain of oil became a stream of solid fire, falling back to the ground, over an area of 100 feet, in biazing globes of boiling oil. It seems of indescribable horror ensued. Scores of people were thrown to the ground by the explosion and surrounded by the burning oil. The most of these managed to reach the outer circle of fire with their lives, but all were terribly burned. At the time of the explosion everything in the neighborhood for a distance of a quarter of a mile around took fire and shantles, derricks, engine house, and dwellings were at once

around took are and shanties, derrices, engine house, and dwellings were at once wrapped in flames. The boiler at Dobbs's well, eighty rods from the original fire, blew up with a tremendous report, instantly killing the engineer, Wesley Skinner. Among those who were pros trated by the first explosion of the ga was Wallace Riley. He succeeded in gaining his feet, and making his way through the burning oil, fell, all ablaze, on the edge of the fiery circle. He was seized by others, who plunged him in a hogshead of water and carried him to a neighboring shanty. Within the circle of flame, not ten feet from the edge, at the spot where Riley escaped, four bodies could be seen boiling in the secthing oil. H. R. Rouse, of Warren county, one of the most prominent of the early oil producers, from whom Rouseville was subsequently named, and whose income from oil wells at the time of the great disaster amounted to \$1,000 a day, was standing near the trench this man was disagree whost the explain occurred. was digging when the explosion occurred. He was lifted in the air and thrown more then twenty feet away, alighting in a pool of blazing oil. He rose to his feet and ran, all ablaze, for a short distance and fell. He was selzed by several mea, his burning clothing extinguished and he was carried to a shanty. Not a vestige of clothing was left upon him except his stockings and boots. His hair was burned tockings and boots. His hair was burned off, as well as his ears, his eyelids and his off, as well as his ears, his cyclids and his fingers. His cycballs were entirely burned out. His body was blistered from the breast down. He never lost consciousness, but lived nine hours, during which time he deliberately dictated his will to his lawyer. In this will he left \$100,000 to the poor of Warren county, but he died before he could acknowledge and sign the document.

Besides Mr. Rouse, twelve dead bodies were taken from the flames before they

were taken from the flames before they were entirely destroyed. Of these only six could be recognized—the brothers Walker, two leading oil men of Clarion county; Wesley Skinner, of Wattsburg; John Stevens, Judd Mason, and Albert Gardiner. Twelve men who were known to have visited the spot, strangers sightto have visited the spirits, statistically seeing in the oil regions, were believed to have been among the victims of the disaster, as they could not be found and were never heard of afterward. Thirty-four men were rescued as Wallace Riley were, but their injuries were so great that the of the died.

wenty-two of them died. The scene at the height of the fire is The scene at the height of the fire is described as having been the most frightful and at the same time grandest spectacle ever witnessed. The flow of oil continued unabated for months, and as no human power could extinguish the flames continued burning furiously. The well finally gradually exhausted itself and the fire was at last conquered. Hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil were consumed, and the well which would have been an enormous fortune to the owners ocen an enormous fortune to the owners

been an enormous fortune to the owners ruined them."

Wallace Riley was burned in almost exactly the same manner as the unfortunate Mr. Rouse had been. For weeks his sufferings were intense, and he constantly begged to be killed. The young woman to whom he was to have been married on that terrible evening was his married on that terrible evening was his constant attendant during all his sufforing. His life was saved, but he was left sightless and without hands, while his face was terribly disfigured and his lower limbs were fleshless and drawn out of shape. His mind was also badly affected, and, although he recovered in a great measure his mental powers, he was subject to frequent lapses, which lasted sometimes for days. During these spells he raved continually about the herrors of the scenes at the burning well. It was during one of those paroxysms that he died, apparently in the greatest agony. He had been cared for for twenty-two He hal been cared for for twenty-two years by a brother. The young woman to whom Riley was engaged to be married died within a year after the frightful catastrophe at the burning well. Jeff's Present Views.

The following letter from Hon. Jeffer-on Davis, dated Beauvoir, Miss., July 24 1894, was read at a meeting of the Confederate Survivors' association it Augusta, Ga. Tuesday evening last Ma. F. STOVALL, Secretary—My Dear Sir Augusta. Ga. Tuesday evening last:
Mr. F. Stovall. Secretary—My Dear Sir:
After an extragridinary delay your letter
of June 13 has been received. The
resolutions of the Confederate Survivora'
association are to me most welcome—
most consolatory. The beautiful badge
you sent me, emblem of your fellowship
and regard and sign of membership in your association, will remain
a precious legacy to my children.
The expressions of confidence and
esteem from men who staked all in defemse of state rights—that is, constitutional liborty—are more than full compensation for anything I have suffered
from the hostility of open enemies or the
reviling of those who deserted our cause
in the day of its disaster. To be worthy
the commendation of the faithful men of
the confederacy was the reward for which
I strove, the connecting link between all
which was personal and that which was
higher by far—the success of our righteous higher by far-the success of our righteon cause. Please accept for yourself and give my heartfelt thanks to your asso-ciates for having done me the kindness, for which I am more grateful than lan-guage serves me to express. In faithful brotherhood."

American Vessels in Cores. Minister Foote informs the department of state that an American line of steamers uss been placed on the coast and rivers of

Soft Sentimentalities and Other Things Arranged in Verse to Suit the Taste. The Lost Atlantis. Dedicated to Ignatius Dannelly, The night of ages is passing away, Yet the dawn of Atlantis shines afar,

Where the mind of man like a perfect day Beams out on the earth like a morning star There is nothing new, there is nothing old,

In this beautiful world so fresh and free; The mountains are filled with silver and gold As they came from the hand of Destiny.

The ocean will roar with a sullen cry, Old Time in his flight with a restless wing Shall whir o'er the dead without pity or sigh So the sun will rise and the sun will set,

And the earthquake shock, like a gaping net, Will swallow together the false and true. I hear a voice o'er the rolling deep,
And catch a glimpse of that far-off shore
Where men and women will never weep
In the new Atlantis foreyermore.
—John A. Joyce.

The World's Way. Comely conchman On the box, Air distingue, Curly locks. Papa's daughter, Rich and gay, Loves the coachman-Runs away. Ma will murmur, Pa will swear; Coachman's happy, Girl don't care. New York Journal.

"I Don't Believe." From the Spanish of Vasquez.

That the young widow weeps and sighs
Over the grave where her husband lies, I perceive it: But that it would not joy renew

I don't believe it ! That Laura tells me only I I perceive it; But that she does not tell again The same sweet tale to other men— I don't believe it!

To welcome give to Number Two-

That lealous husbands' lots are hard, And they should be upon their guard,
I perceive it;
But that these fools, by Hymen scotched,

Are watching more than they are watched— I don't believe it! Rare Old Ben. Rare Old Ben.
Rare old Ben with the bias eye,
Rare, and tough, and extremely sly;
Busy all day and up all night,
Free of speech and quick in fight;
Up to snuff with your guileless tricks,
The hold of your high hat full of bricks,
Scoffed, and hated, and feared of men,
Hare old Ben!

Rare, and no gravy. Rare old Ben of the bunting mill, Running for office, time to kill; Independent-democrat-republican-Anti-monopoly-workingmau-Labor-retormer-communist-High-license-prohibitionist-Greenbacker-All things to all men,

Rare old Ben ! Rare, and turned over. Rare old Ben of the sandy craw, General, governor, man of law; Red in his button hole blooms the rose, Red the blood in his bad eye glows; When he is ready to fight or talk, Some man is going to "hollow" or walk.

B for Bunting, Butler, and Ben—
Rare old Ben!
Rare, but not too rare.

-R. J. Burdetle. The Middle Watch. The full-rigged moon, with silvered sails, Slips o'er a sapphire sea, For what far-off port her prow is bent Seems all a mystery.

When lo! in the faintly flushing east Shines a rose-hued hint of morn, And soon her jeweled anchor drops In the bay of the Crimson Dawn?

A Modern Sir Galahad. As you stand ni the glow of the evening now With the sunset's chrism upon your brow, You seem a figure of old romance, Wielding a glittering fearless lance, And I think of one of that noble race, With his courtly bearing and sinless face, Whose heart was as chaste and undefiled As the stainless heart of a white-souled child, 'Whose strength was as the strength of ten,' The knightliest, purest, bravest of men! Haunted with specters of weakness and strife, I welcome this glimpse of a holier life, And pray that the vision unbroken may last, A beautiful dream from a glorifled past !

-Mel. R. Colquitt. Forsaken. While I was weeping you laughed And the measure of woe filled up; While you were tasting I qualled. The bitterest dregs of the cup.

While I was sowing you heaped The ashes of envy, the while; When ripened the harvest I resped The bitterest tear, you the smile. I've scattered the rose on the plain.

My heart concealing the thorn; I've sown but the best of my grain, You give me but chaff in return. I've watched where the sufferer lay.

And caught each low whispered a But the stones that hide in my way I tread them forever alone. True merit you turn in the cold Falso hearts, you better approve

The deeds rewarded with gold
Than those that are prompted by le Methinks the happy are those Whose hearts are too strong to feel A pang of regret for the woes,

That fate and misfortune reveal,

—Mrs. N. A. Monifort.

The Dear Public. 'You prefer a buffoon to a scholar,
A harlequin to a teacher,
A jester to a statesman,
An Anonyma ilaring on horseback
To a modest and spotless woman—
Brute of a public, You think that to sneer shows wisdom,

That a gibe outvalues a reason, That slang, such as thieves delight in, fit for the lips of the gentle. And rather a grace than a blemish.

Thick-headed public! You think that if merits exalted Tis excellent sport to decry it, And trail its good name in the gutter;

and that cynics, white-gloved or cravatted

are the cream and quintessence of all things Ass of a public ! You think that success must be merit, That honor and virtue and courage Are all very well in their places. But that money's a thousand times better. Detestable, stupid, degraded

Pig of a public !" Interludes and Undertones-Charles Mackay "No star goes down but climbs in other

skies;
The flower of sunset folds its glory up,
To burst again from out the heart of Dawn;
And love is never lost, the hearts run waste, And sorrow makes the chasten'd heart a seer; The deepest dark reveals the starriest hope And Paith can trust her heaven behind the

P accratic Dissensions. "Oh, papa dear, do tell me pray, Why is it Copperheads each day Are cursing Cleveland like the dence. And heaping on him great abuse?

—Their former love all crumbled."

"Because, when he was sheriff, son, He hanged two murd rers one by one, Who both belonged to their par-tee And lost them two small votes you see,

—To which they just have tumbled:

Jef. Josiya.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE BEAKER. The Bearm,

I pledge to thee this golden cup
Filled with my life's red wine;

Drain, if thou will, the generous draught,
For every drop is thine.

Look down into its sparkling depths And watch the bubbles bright That rise from out its ruby heart And break in foamy light.

Then take the cup I pledge to thee Filled with a draught divine; My soul lies trembling on the brim, And every drop is thine.

Is thing to take or to reject;

But if reject thou must, Toss to the winds this worthless wine, And crush the cup to dust. An "experienced physician" is quoted

saying that there is a grave waiting not far head for children who are "never hungry for reakfast." An English scientist has discovered an animal with 11,000 eyes. He thinks there is no doubt it saw him before he saw it, but he

has not yet named it. GASTRONOMIC tastes, says Sir Henry Thompson, necessarily differ, as races, habits, digestive force, and supplies of food also differ, and it becomes no man to be dogmatic in treat-ing of these matters. Boston women at Swampscott take

their pet poodles into the surf every day, and then, drying the miserable little beasts on the beach, give an exhibition that is not at all consistent with culture or refinement. A TRAVELER once said that the strange in India could never see anything but the out-side of the Hindoo. Later travelers have as-

serted that the coating of real estate was so thick that you rarely had a chance to se ONE of the first couples which took

advantage of the new Fronch divorce law bore the name of Granville. The lady, who mar-ried at 16, obtained a separation fifteen days after the wedding, and had been awaiting her divorce exactly fifty years. SKELETON coral is produced by steeping ordinary coral in dilute muriatic acid for a long time. The lime is dissolved and a deli-

cate framework of silica left. Some of these skeletons are so delicate that they break in dry-ing. All should be kept under glass. A Young man in prison at Karlaus, Bohemia, has constructed a marvel of ingenuity in the shape of a watch eight centinistres in diameter and two in thickness, made from the only materials available to him—straw, thread, two needles, and a small piece of paper as dial

more necessary material could be made to go for twelve. Guy, BUTLER opened a speech som eors ago by saying "I fear no one and l va ew." This is certainly true of his feeling for newspapers. He went to Newfoundland two newspapers. He went to Newfoundland two or three summers ago. A capitaln in the queen's navy told him there was not a news-paper in the province. Sen clasped his hands, seemed to close his eyes, and exclaimed do-voutly, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SAYS that according to her experience in India cholera is not directly communicable from person to person, but arises and spreads by the person to person, out arises and spreads by the poliution of "earth, air, water, and buildings, and the only preventive is to put earth, air, water, and buildings into a healthy state by scavenging, lime-washing, and every kind of sanitary work." It is sometimes better to be

JULES VERNE will soon have an opportunity to take a t.4p of 20,000 leagues under the sea if he cares for it and nothing happens, A new submarine boat has been invented which is to be propelled by electricity, and will carry compressed air revivined by elec-tricity. The captain will wear a suit of submarine armor but how he can steer in the darkness of the deep ocean Jules Verne will have to discover.

IN the northeastern island of Terra agil's the northeastern island of Terra del Fuego, the Ua people, who internarry fre-quently with the more southern Yahgans (as they are frequently called by the English mis-sionaries), are the tallest race on the globe ac-cording to the report of the French mission to Cape Horn, presented to the Academy of Sci-ence, Paris, by Dr. Haim. In stock and speed these tall people areas glossic, soluted to the

these tall people appear closely related to the Patagonians of the continent. THE munificence of Han-Ous, the great Thinese millionaire banker, draws attention to the fact that in China nearly all the bankers ere also pawnbrokers. Goods are pledged at from a quarter to a half of their market value, and at the end of three years become the prop-erty of the banker. Legal interest in the Flowery Kingdom is 29 per cent., or as much therounder as the lender will accept. Banker's

interest runs as high as 35 per cent, per annum a Houseworn cats and kittens have & hard time of it at the end of the season. In the early summer, they are shandoned in the city; In the fall, in the still more desolate country. Over three hundred, and some say five hundred, starving cats were left by the cottagers of Marblehead Neck last fall. The starving creatures became so wild and ravenous that men on the farms near the Neck were afraid to encounter them without guns or pis-tols at hand.

THE faces of Europeans, as a rule, are broader than those of Americans. The co mon distance in this country between the cen-ters of the eyes is three and thyce-eighths inches, but among foreigners it is three inches and a half. Sometimes this is increased from one to three-eighths of an inch more, if spectacles are worn with the frames too narrow, the focus of one eye conflicts with that of the other, and an effect is produced very sim-ilar to that of being cross-eyed.

WHEN Dumas's bootmaker went down to the Castle of Monte Cristo to collect the price of a pair of boots, Dunns would welcome him with delight, order more boots, send him into the gardens to watch the Arabians carving a Moorish pavilion, breakfast and dine him on the choicest food, give him bouquets for his wife and fruits for his children, command a carriage to take him to the station, and slip a Napoleon into his hand for railway fare. All this repeated many times for a debt of some \$20. "You never 'thou' me as you do others," the bootmaker complained. "Well, thou means lend me sidy louis," was Dumas's reply,

With three exceptions, all China's newspapers are published at four of the treaty ports open to foreigners. Shanghai has given birth to fifteen; Ningo, Foo Chow, and Amoy are auswerable for the others. Of the three exceptions, two are published at Hankow, 700 miles from the mouth of the great river Yang-ise-Kiang-a waterway which, by opening com-munication with the seaports, has perhaps tended to introduce this ephemeral literature Even Canton (so near the British colony Hong Kong, where emancipated Chinamen attain to many enlarged ideas, and which publishes ten English and four Chinese papers), with its population of 1,000,000, has not one publication Even Canton (so near the British colony Hong

Ms. Walton, lock-maker, Great Rus sell street, Birmingham, is about to exhibit at the Wolverhampton exhibition, in case 247, a master key which he claims is capable of open-ing 22,000 patent lever locks, all the locks to be different—that is to say, each of the 22,000 locks may be different in their wards and combinations. The key weighs three ounces, and is nickel plated. It has taken Mr. Walton, the inventor, three years to complete the drawings of the different wards and combinations which sable this extraordinary product of human ingenuity to be made. Master keys capable of opining one hundred different combinations have been known to the trade for many years, but nothing approaching the key in question has ever been accomplished before.

THE mudir Dongola, whose persistent prevariention has extended his fame far be-yond the limits of the Soudan, is a Circassian, was a slave when he reached Cairo as a child, and has worked his way up by cunning, daring, and an assumption of contemplative piety. He is small, sallow, and is possessed of an enormous hooked nose, flanked by two very large, lustrous black eyes. His time is divided be-tween praying and using a large stock of Remngton rifles against the Mahdi. Once he was removed by the Cairo government. He in-stantly rebelled, threatened to kill the man sent out to relieve him, went to Gordon, and, on argument, was restored to power. He is now the leading spirit of the relief preparation